Carolina Observer.

XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 18, 1827. [NO. 541.

...AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
...BY EDWARD J. HALE,
...per annum, if paid in advance; $3
...during the year of subscription;
...at the end of the year.

...SEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
...first, and 30 cents for each succeed
...m. Advertisers are requested to state
...f insertions desired, or they will be
...forbid, and charged accordingly.
...the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

...ther being determined to close his bu-
...this place, requests all those indebted
...forward and make payment by or be
...instant, otherwise they may expect to
...es and accounts in the hands of an offi-
...tion. During my absence from town,
...W. Ayer is fully authorized to receive a-
...me and grant discharges for the same.
DUNCAN McFADYEN.
..., October 10, 1827. 40-2w.

List of Letters,

...in the Post Office, which, if not
...ot before the 1st of January next,
...sent as Dead Letters, to the Gen-
...t Office:

...s Allison, John Atkins, Mary Anderson,
...ss, Dianna Ashe, Madison Allen, Esther
...Avery, John Armstrong, (2.)
...Blaine, Solomon Bowen, B. Beach, (2)
...Jas. C. Bellune, Thomas Bell (2) Jas.
...Mary Bethea, Margaret Buie, Rich. Bone
...Buie, Absolem Bass, Miss Bingham,
...James Bates, Nathan'l Bosworth (2)
...man, Macklin Blalock, Sherod Broom,
...Catharine Brown, George Burns, Wm.
...son Black, sheriff (3.)
...B. Cameron, James S. Campbell, Jas.
...Elizabeth Ann Campbell, Elizabeth Car-
...Calcote, James Carter, Joseph H. Cun-
...Charles Chalmers, John Colvin, Ann Eliza
...illiam Cochran (4) Emily Carter, Duncan
...Isabel Colquhoun, Jane Calcote, Bryan
...r. Carroll.
...Deal, John Douglass, Martha W. Dick-
...Davis.
...Martin Elder (2) Elijah Everett, Edward
...Ellis, John Elyard.
...Forbes, Rev. Jacob Frieze.
...C. Glenn, Mary Graham, James Geddie,
...ld, Wm. Gurley, John Gillis, John Ged-
...Holmes (2) David G. Hay, Henry Hill,
...Hammonds, John Hagerty, Thomas L. Hy-
...arriet Hails, Mary Howell, Jas. Hooper,
...man, Enoch Hall, Margaret Howell, L.
...Johnson, Enoch Jarrot, Dr. Jas. H. Jar-
...Jordan, Chas. N. Jordan, Dr. Thos. Jor-
...M. Johnson (2) Montelian Ivy (2 Matthew
...Elizabeth Johnson, Robert Irving, Levy
...ah Johnson, Lewis Jones, Wm. Jordan,
...on, Abm. Johnson, John M. Johnson.
...ell King (3) Wm. M. King, D. Kay, Bar-
...ancy Kelly, Isabella King (2) Ezc. King,
...ity
...ian Lane, Sarah P. Lumsden, William
...P. Leonard, Wm. Langston, Mrs. Lime-
...G. Lattimer.
...R. Murchison, Sam. Macky, Wm. Mur-
...n Mears, Sherod Magee, Alex'r Murchi-
...Mimms (3) Nathan Mitchell, Hamilton
...William Moore, Julian Maxwell, John Mur-
...Robert Mills, Nancy Mosely, Catharine
...Hugh Morrison, Daniel Morrison, Tandy
...ohn Martin, Matthew R. Moore, Capt. Jno.
...Nathan Mendenhall.
...ss McMillan, Cynthia McKinnon, Arch'd
...Daniel McDaniel, Elenor McIntyre, Thos.
...Duncan McLeran, Malcom McNeill, Rod-
...kill, John McPhail, Jas. McMullen, Alex.
...(2) Robert McLeod, Daniel McDonald,
...Kay, Wm. McDonald, Duncan McLean,
...askill, Murdoch McCranie, Daniel Mc-
...neth McKenzie 2, John McIntyre, C. Mc-
...chran, Robert McEwen, Barbara Mc-
...McMillan (2) Cornelius McNair, Arch'd
...A. McRae, Margaret McDonald (2) Du-
...ar, Edward McKay.
...Newberry, Jas. Northington, Hen. Nun-
...Owens.
...as Pope, Joseph Pitman, Sam'l Phares,
...e, Mary A. Porter, Jas. H. Pickens, An-
...son, Peter Perry, Wm. N. Parks (2) Ma-
...Wm. Push, H. Potter.
...ew Ryburn, Jesse Robins, Wm. Reeves,
...Robert Rives, John Darroch (Ray), Marian
...Frances Rhodes (2) John W. Renaldi, E-
...e, Malcom Ray, Duncan Ray, Catharine
...Simons, Shepard Seawell, Wm. R. Sims,
...kins, Jas. Stone, John Sheridan (2) Israel
...Shaw, Elizabeth Smith, Simon Skipper
...an Stone, Augustus Steel, Abner Sanborn,
...R. N. Stone, Barna Stevens, James Sim-
...C. Simmons, Malcom Shaw.
...Thagard, Smithy Thomas, A. Turner.
...las V. Van Pattent, Alexander Vines,
...Vines.
...Wilson, Timothy Williamson, Nancy C.
...Margaret E. Warden, John G. Winter,
...Walls, F. Wilson, Wm. Whitenbar, Elijah
...David Williams, Jack Wheeler, William
...Warren Winslow.
JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*
...1, 1827.

Notice.

...sons indebted to the firm of H. Bradford
...are informed that Wm. Bradford, surviv-
...will be at Fayetteville about the 15th in-
...tend to the settlement of such demands
...already been adjusted with the subscri-
...hereafter, will be brought against all de-
JOHN LIPPITT.
..., 1827. 39tf.

...ia Captain's Executions

For sale at this Office.

...urch in Danger.—At a Church in ...borhood, the Clerk, after the usu-...e of the Sabbath had been gone ...gave out the following notice:—"...Churchwardens are desired to meet ...sistry, to consult upon the best way ...heating the Church, and *digesting* ...letters"!!—*Sheffield Courant.*

From the Pensacola Gazette.

...um.—In our last we reported a man ...who was only DEAD DRUNK; we beg ...ion for the omission of the latter

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, (Va.) *September* 26, 1827.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer,

GENTLEMEN: Having recently witnessed the powerful effects of a little vegetable, apparently simple, in a case of formidable pulmonary disease, and wishing to make the facts as public as possible, I have to request you to permit me to do it through the medium of your widely circulating paper.

A very respectable man, Joseph Hains, about 41 years old, formerly Postmaster at Rock Hill, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, was for five years subject to distressing affections of the lungs. The first three years he had only periodical discharges of blood from them; but for the last two years he discharged large quantities both of blood and pus—frequently from half a pint to a pint of the former at a time, attended with a most harassing and suffocating cough. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be thought of, had been tried in vain.

Having been a patient of mine, as well as a particular friend, I could not view without the deepest sensibility, his deplorable condition, and had myself relinquished any hope of his surviving. In this desperate situation, he was advised to try the Liverwort, in the form of infusion, or a strong tea, to be used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days, he derived the most positive benefit, and in four or five weeks, every violent symptom had vanished: No cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter—a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh and strength rapidly, and such a change in his whole appearance, as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. It has not been more than eight weeks since he commenced the use of the Liverwort, and although he might now dispense with it, yet he will continue it for weeks, or even months, longer. He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighborhood who have been laboring under breast complaints, or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.

I will now endeavor to describe the Liverwort in such a manner as shall enable the most common observer to trace and distinguish it. It grows mostly along the North sides of hills and mountains, and strong places—the leaves are small, frequently smaller, but seldom larger, than a dollar—they are green and roundish, but deeply notched, so as to divide the leaf into three lobes, with a round slender stem, varying in length from about two inches to three or four; of a slight purple cast. This, as well as the leaf itself, is a little downy; but, in addition to this, the leaf is beset with fine, short hairs, somewhat stiff. On chewing this, there is nothing remarkable in the taste, except a slight degree of pungency and astringency, which it imparts to the mouth after chewing it some time—the tea is rather pleasant than otherwise.

Should its general application be attended with the same happy results that its partial exhibition has been, what an acquisition will it be to the Materia Medica of the United States, and to the sufferers under the malady which affords one of the greatest outlets to human life! It was the opinion of Doctor Rush, one of the great luminaries in the Republic of Medicine, that there is a remedy for every physical evil, and time and science will probably realize it.

I have enclosed a leaf of the Liverwort, hoping that it may be convenient for you to have it represented in the Intelligencer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THO. P. HEREFORD.

[The plant above described is so familiarly known, that we doubt whether any uncolored engraving of it would aid materially the diffusion of the knowledge of it. It is known to botanists by the name of *Hepatica triloba*, (a name derived, like the familiar name of it, from its peculiar appearance,) and grows on the shady and moist side of hills.]

There is no earthly blessing, which Heaven has in mercy granted us, of half so much value, as a truly attached friend:—and without this blessing, all others are imperfect and unsatisfying. Unhappy, and misguided is the man, who wilfully casts from him, or thoughtlessly alienates an affectionate heart—he is doubly to be pitied, for he at the same time loses a real blessing, and deeply wounds the heart that loves him—and unless his heart is totally insensible, regret and remorse are sure to follow. Very few of us can take a retrospect of the past, without some feelings of self-reproach on the score of friendship: either we have professed and felt it for some being who has proved unworthy, and our hearts are chilled by disappointment; or we have to reproach ourselves for some error of conduct towards those who were our real friends. In either case how painful its remembrance! How often does an unreflecting remark, made perhaps without aim or object, inflict pain on the feeling heart! How often are friends alienated, or for a time estranged by the misrepresentations of the designing, or by ill-judged officiousness; and more frequently by that tenacious delicacy, and jealousy of affection, which in some minds, are nearly as inseparable from friendship as from love. *Philadelphia Album.*

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

VISITATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The people of South Carolina visit the North for health, for education, for pleasure, to *see the Falls of Niagara*, to see the Sea Serpent, &c. &c. &c.—But never for *gain*. This would be vulgar, and South Carolinians are above vulgar things. The consequence is, that they always come home poorer than they go. But the people of the North visit us to traffic—merchants, mechanics, and tin pedlars are almost our only guests, except now and then a lawyer without clients, a doctor without practice, or a parson without a cure. All come exclusively for gain; and all go back richer than they came.

The people of South Carolina move on to the Westward, having sold their lands here; they take every thing they can with them: At the Savannah rivdr they pass 'that bourne whence no traveller returns,' or if one should come back, he is rare as a ghost, and causes almost as much alarm in the neighborhood. He brings bonds and notes past due, and calls on us for cash. With these kind friends we fare even worse than with our Northern brethren. They usually pay their way. But our Western relations live on us in their visitations, for old acquaintance sake, and when they depart, *leave not a cent behind.* Our friends to the Northwest are, however, the most absorbent of all. We rarely visit them, but this does not prevent their being civil to us. In their visitations, they literally overwhelm us with *hogs, horses,* and *horned cattle.* It is very kind in them; but when one of them has departed from the neighborhood of our bacon-eating, horse-riding, mule-driving countrymen, it would puzzle a constable, with a search-warrant, to find a dollar in the settlement.

Thus, whether *visited* or *visiting*, Carolina is always the *loser.*

Is there no remedy for this? *None*, unless we cease to visit the Falls of Niagara, to frolic at Ballstown, and to spend our income at the north—*none*, unless we cease to purchase from Northerners, what we can make among ourselves—*none*, unless we are content to improve our old lands and cease to travel westward in search of *new*—*none*, unless we raise our own hogs, horses, and horned cattle, and cease to buy them from Kentucky and Tennessee—*none*, unless we conquor that propensity for purchasing every thing, and selling nothing but COTTON.

Gen. Putnam is known to have been decidedly opposed to duelling, on principle. It once happened that he grossly affronted a brother officer. The dispute arose at a wine table, and the officer demanded instant reparation. Putnam, being a little elevated, expressed his willingness to accommodate the gentleman with a fight; and it was stipulated that the duel should take place on the following morning, and that they should fight without seconds. At the appointed time, the gentleman went on to the ground, armed with swords and pistols. On entering the field, Putnam, who had taken a stand at the opposite extremity, and at a distance of about thirty rods, levelled his musket, and fired at him. The gentleman now ran towards his antagonist, who deliberately proceeded to reload his gun.

"What are you about to do?" exclaimed he—"is this the conduct of an American officer and a man of honour?"

"What am I about to do?" repeated the General, attending only to the first question; "a pretty question to put to a man whom you intend to murder. I'm about to kill you; and if you don't beat a retreat in less time than 'twould take old Heath to hang a tory, by heaven you are a gone dog;" at the same time returning his ramrod to its place, and throwing the breech of his gun into the hollow of his shoulder.

This intimation was too unequivocal to be misunderstood; and our valorous duelist turned and fled for dear life.

It is believed that this was the only single combat in which Putnam was ever engaged—a circumstance the more to be wondered at, as he was exceedingly fiery and impetuous in his disposition. However well established his reputation for courage might have been, association with officers of all descriptions during a war of eight years' continuance, must have brought him into situations in which it required a great degree of forbearance to avoid personal combats.—*Middlesex Gazette.*

Extract.—Continual prosperity hardens the heart, as continual sunshine does the earth, but when the one is softened by the tears of sorrow, and the other by genial showers, they yield those fruits which the necessities of man require. Goodness is twice blessed, in what it gives and what it receives. The peace or comfort we impart to others is restored to our own bosoms, by the satisfaction of an approving conscience, as the vapours which ascend through the day, fall back at night refreshing dews upon the earth.

Female Virtue.—There is a tree in Mexicana, which is so tender that a man cannot touch any of its branches but it withers presently. A lady's credit is of equal niceness: a small touch may wound and kill it.

HEAVY feeders are dull THINKERS; and deep drinkers are more inclined to *sleep* than *speculation.* The old proverb has it, "he who *drinks beer* thinks *beer;* he who eats beef, ruminateth like the ox!"

FROM THE BOSTON SPECTATOR.

A BACHELOR'S OLD AGE.

At the request of two graceless favourites of mine, who, when urchins, were as much my pets as are now my cat and dog, I have attempted to give a description of the fag end of a bachelor's life. Time, when we first attempt to pull his flowing beard, in the young days of our existence, when our blood gallops through our veins with a swift and healthy flow, then looks like a respectable, decent old gentleman, with sugar-plums in both pockets. But in after years, when gray hairs and night-caps, gout and peevishness take the place of strength and the worship of Dan Cupid, he changes his appearance to a miserly old rascal, who covets all your pleasures, and even life itself. A young bachelor is like a stout ship in ballast, riding merrily over the billows of pain and wo, and should he go down to the caverns of death, his loss is little felt by the owner, and but few beside are affected by the catastrophe. But in the latter part of his life, he resembles somewhat that same ship stripped of its rigging, a perishing nuisance in the dock of society. There is something ludicrous in the situation of our *corps*, when we have arrived at the age of sixty. If we have a little property, we are daily reminded of the uncertainty of life and convenience of a will, with the inuendo, that the adviser is a particular friend of ours. Missionaries, Bible Societies, interested fifteenth cousins, and would-be-heirs, are haunting you by night and by day,—hollow hearted kindness, and the treacle of flattery, are lavished upon you 'against the stomach of your sense.' Should you take cold, physic by quantity is arrayed before you, or if caught napping, poured down your throat, as one would drench a horse. A little farther on, when you wax a little more lantern-jawed, the very servants cast their eyes upon your visage, and then stealthy glances toward the coat in which your pocket book bivouacs; and when your eyes shall have become glazed, they doubtless will come in as left handed heirs of some of your personal property. There is no child to watch and weep—no female lip with its affectionate kiss to touch your damp brow of agony—no fair hand to smooth the pillow of dissolution—no tear of sincerity to water the sod when it shall rest on your bosom; but all of the hereafter of this world, is, to have some vile speller with a chisel as broad as his forehead, cut out upon a slate stone, to be placed at your head, your epitaph as follows:

Hear lyes the boddy of
ichabod singletown who
livved respexted & dyed
lame-hen-ted Haged sixty 1

But there are deeper causes of lament appertaining to the life, old age, and death of a bachelor. He dies the last link in the chain of an existence which has especially been handed down to him for a continuance—he has declined to exercise the duties, to answer the responsibilities, and to participate in those pleasures, which life has presented to him. The cup of consolation, offered to him by his Maker, has been rejected, and by his own act, at the hour when it was most needed, he has deprived himself of the reviving draught it contained. His course, however gallant it may have been through the waters of existence, leaves no trace behind. Those kindly affections which entwine themselves around every fibre of the heart of a husband, to him are unknown. He stands in old age, a pyramid on the desert—around it desolation—within it death.

Go, get wives—act as I preach, and not as I have practised. ICHABOD.

Gambling in London.—We find in the London papers appalling accounts of the number, extent, and rapid multiplication of gambling houses in London; and the King's Ministers are loudly called upon either to enforce the existing laws, or if they are inadequate to the suppression of the evil, to enact new ones. The proprietor of the Pandemonium in James street, is now raising a grand edifice, the estimated expense of which is 72,000*l.*; and it is stated that to the disgrace of twelve hundred individuals, comprising some of the first names among the nobility and gentry, so many have been found to subscribe each a sum of 60*l.* towards erecting such a structure.

Commercial Advertiser.

Judicious Advice.—The best way to deal with most slanders is not to notice them. Nine times in ten they will die quicker than you can kill them.

$100 have been offered in New Brunswick for the discovery of the tongue of a bell. The tongues of some *belles* are worth much less to their owners.

Where you find a man who talks more of *himself* than any thing else, you may safely set him down as being wholly destitute of *genius* or *merit.*

A *beauty* seldom possesses wit. She is satisfied to see her own face, and watch the impressions it makes upon others. A handsome woman is generally a *half idiot.* A male beauty ought to be put in petticoats, for IT is always effemminate and love-sick with ITSELF.

Nature has supplied the deficiency of fools with a *good opinion of themselves.* Wise men are diffident; men of wit are nervous; men of genius are timid and humble, and men of learning feel and avow their ignorance.

North American Review.—The last published number of this periodical will recommend itself to the politician, from the nature of the principal articles of which it is composed. The notices of the federal constitution, of the life and correspondence of Major Cartwright, with those on Mr. Clay's speeches and Cooper's political economy, partake more of politics than the rest of this number. Of these, the leading article will be read with interest by every one who duly estimates the importance of the subject of which it treats—the formation and adoption of the federal constitution. It contains notices of the debates in several of the state conventions, presents the views of some of the leading politicians of that day, and embraces extracts of letters from Washington to individuals who were prominent in different states. These views give the reader an idea of the different projects for the government of these states—projects essentially different from each other, but which gave place to a judicious chart, by which our country has been happily guided to the haven of peace and prosperity. The extracts from Washington's letters give his views of the necessity of a general government, with adequate powers for all the purposes of government, and touch on many points highly interesting to the American reader. Indeed, these extracts have but increased our desire to see Washington's Letters in a speedy course of publication, as proposed by Mr. Sparks. Till these letters are before the public, the character of America's *exemplar*, as a civilian especially, cannot be known to the present generation. *Boston Patriot.*

The Ohio State Journal says, that the Miami Canal is now filled with water from A. Enoch's mill dam, two miles above Middletown, to the locks, near Reading, a distance of about thirty miles. The locks on this Canal are said to vie with any on the Grand Canal of New York, both in point of workmanship and durability.

In political contests, such as the one which now pervades the Union, individuals are glorified or reviled in a strain of monstrous hyperpole. The disgust which this extravagance is fitted to excite, must be aggravated by the consideration that he who is most grossly abused or inordinately extolled, would, without any real difference or increase of merit or demerit, receive the very contrary treatment in the same quarters, if he chanced to be the adopted candidate, or *vice versa.* Manifold obloquy or eulogy is lavished upon a man merely according as he happens to have determined in the choice of candidates.—This circumstance does not escape the observation of the mass of our citizens; and the consequences are—that but little faith or weight is conceded to what is poured forth pro or con; that few, if any proselytes are made; and that parties become more and more exasperated against each other and prone to commit greater excesses. If Congress should prove intemperate, during the approaching session, on the *Presidential* question, the *action* and *reaction* between the heated politicians at Washington and the zealots throughout the country, will produce scenes and results shocking in themselves and most discretitable to the national character.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Lineal consanguinity.—The doctrine of consanguinity is plain and obvious; but it is at the first view astonishing to consider the number of lineal ancestors which every man has within no very great number of degrees; and so many different bloods is a man said to contain in his veins as he hath lineal ancestors. Of these he hath two in the first ascending degree, his own parents; he has four in the second, the parents of his father and the parents of his mother; he hath eight in the third, the parents of his two grandfathers and two grandmothers; and by the same rule of progression, he hath an hundred and twenty-eight in the seventh; a thousand and twenty-four in the tenth; and, at the twentieth degree, or the distance of twenty generations, every man hath above a million of ancestors, as common arithmetic will demonstrate. This will seem surprising to those who are unacquainted with the increasing power of progressive numbers; but is palpably evident from the following table to a geometrical progression, in which the first term is two; or, to speak more intelligibly, it is evident, for that each of us has two ancestors in the first degree; the number of which is doubled at every remove, because each of our ancestor had also two ancestors of his own.

Lineal Degs.	Number of Ancestors.	Lineal Degs.	Number of Ancestors.
1	2	11	2,043
2	4	12	4,096
3	8	13	8,092
4	16	14	16,384
5	32	15	32,768
6	64	16	65,536
7	128	17	131,072
8	256	18	262,144
9	512	19	524,288
10	1,024	20	1,048,576

The New York Daily Advertiser of Wednesday contains *three hundred and six* new advertisements, besides nearly three columns of auction sales, and an apology for postponing many others. This is supposed to be the greatest number of new advertisements ever published in one paper, either in this country or in Europe.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—Number 6.

Having explained some of the reasons for commencing and prosecuting a Railroad through our State, it is now proposed to show more particularly the advantages to result to the people individually, whatever may be their situation in different parts of the country. Were it to profit a few only and not a large proportion of our population, this would be so serious an objection that we might well be met with the inquiry, "What is this to me? are all these pains to be taken, and this expenditure of funds incurred, and after all, is a particular part of the country only to be benefited, while I am to remain under the pressure of the same difficulties? If I am to pay my share into the Treasury for a public improvement, some of the advantages ought to enjoyed by me in return. If it be not so, no matter how small a payment you ask, I shall feel myself oppressed for the benefit of another. Let us then examine the object proposed with our eye directed on this difficulty. It is one which has ever presented itself as insurmountable in the improvement of our Rivers and the construction of Canals. Our Rivers are so numerous that to provide by taxation for making them all navigable, must be left to some future period, when our population shall be more dense, their wealth increased, and their resources enlarged. To open any one of our larger rivers and dig the canals necessary to make it navigable to a seaport, the whole strength of the State must be concentrated upon it, not for one year only, but perhaps for three or four. In the mean time it is for one portion of the people only, that the expense falls upon the whole, and far the greater part must postpone indefinitely to future time their prospects of sharing in the benefits of such unwieldy plans. We all know that we shall never as a people consent to measures so partial and burdensome. And if the cost of a single river, even were we to direct our attempts upon it with united force, would be more than the people would be reconciled to endure, the expense of improvements upon numbers of them at the same time, would in reality be oppressive in the extreme, amounting to a taxation, or else incurring a debt, to which it is visionary to suppose that we should ever submit.

Far different from such a system is the provision of a single Railroad for the accommodation of all the people within a reasonable time. Such a structure calls for not more than one-fourth of the whole sum necessary for the improvement of any one of our important Rivers with the requisite Canals, especially if we would avoid the result of having our commerce terminate in the neighboring States. We shall be required then to show it to be a real and unquestionable truth, that the plan recommended is for the personal interest of each. That it is so to all perfectly alike, it would probably be admitted hardly reasonable to expect, but if all material difficulties shall be removed out of each man's way to a certain and easy market, it is not believed that he will be disposed to swell trivial differences of opportunity into causes of serious objection against that by which his great purpose shall be effected, and his essential interests evidently and completely secured. The following list of places and distances is to put it into the power of every inhabitant of our interior country to determine for himself and his neighbors how nearly they are interested in such a Railroad as is proposed, by showing him the distance of it from his own house in a direct line. The list is alphabetical, rendering it easy to find the name of the Court-house, and several other places in the county in which he lives. From the distances of these in miles, as given in the numbers, he can form a judgment of his own. The letters N & S, will shew that the place he finds is North or South of the Railroad.

	Miles.
Allemance Church, Guilford, N.	13
Ashville, Buncombe, S.	22
Beaufort,	0
Bennahan & Cameron, N.	25
Bethany, Stokes, N.	26
Bethany Church, Iredell, N.	3
Bird's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	39
Boon's Ford, Yadkin, S.	0
Brevard's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	27
Carson's, Col. Burke, S.	12
Caswell C. H., N.	41
Catawba Springs, S.	22
Centre Church, Iredell, S.	18
Charlotte, Mecklenburg, S.	38
Chatham, South line of, S.	18
Concord Iron Works, Burke, S	14
Concord, Cabarrus, S	26
Cross Roads, Randolph,	0
Danbury, N	40
Dixon, Gen. Lincoln, S	34
Flint Hill, Rutherford, S	27
Forney's Iron Works, Lincoln, S	30
Fullenwider, Lincoln, S	31
Germanton, Stokes, N	34
Good's Cross Roads, Rutherford, S	38
Graham's Iron Works, S	30
Green C. H., N E	6
Greensborough, N	21
Greenville, Pitt, N E	22
Grove, Duplin, S W	30
Guilford, North line of	32
South line of, N	6
Haywood C. H. S	50
Henderson, Montgomery, S	28
Hillsborough, N	20
Hopewell Church, Mecklenburg, S	30
Island Ford, over Catawba, S	6
Jones's Ferry, Edw. Haw River,	0
Kinston, Lenoir, S W	6
Lexington,	0
Lincolnton, S	25
Louisburg, N	30
McDowell, Gen. Burke,	0
Montgomery C. H. S	26
Moore C. H. S	30
Morganton, S	7
Narrows of Yadkin, S	22
Nash C. H. N E	27
Newbern,	0
New Garden Meeting House, Guilford, N	18
Old Nation Ford, S	52
Orange, North line of, N	32
Oxford, Granville, N	38
Perkins's Iron Works, Stokes, N.	27
Person C. H N	42
Pittsborough, Chatham, S	5
Porter, Col. Rutherford, S	26
Quaker Meeting H. Cane Creek, Orange, N	8
Raleigh,	0
Randolph C. H. S.	6
Redfield Ford, Chatham, S	3
Red House, Caswell, N	46
Rockford, Surry, N	31
Rockingham C. H. N	40
Rockingham, Richmond, S	51
Rutherfordton, S	34
Salem, N	21
Salisbury, S	10
Sampson C. H. S W	37
Smithfield, S W	9
South Carolina line, Rutherford Co. S	48
Statesville, Iredell, S	5
Swanano Gap, S	12
Tarborough, N E	33
Trenton, S W	12
Tuckasege Ford, Mecklenburg, S	38
Virginia line, Ashe Co. N	48
Wadesborough, Anson, S	50
Washington, Beaufort, N E	26
Waynesborough, S W	9
Wilkesborough, N	21
Williamsborough, Granville, N	42
Williamston, Martin, N E	45

An example will best illustrate the use of this scheme, and render it perfectly easy to every one. A person is supposed to live at Concord in Cabarrus, or in the vicinity of that place. Looking into the list he finds that he will be situated 26 miles south from the Railroad. He knows then that as soon as that work shall be completed, let it be said at the end of four or five years, he has at any time only to load his wagon in the evening, to make an early start the next morning, and with a little diligence he will be at the Railroad in the evening of that day. Lines of wagons run daily, receiving and carrying goods on the Railway, regulated in times and distances by law, and therefore responsible for failure, rivalling each other in accommodation and cheapness of conveyance. The least rate at which they travel is with ten tons to a horse, the horses changing every ten or twelve miles, and at four miles an hour night and day. This is to have the goods carried precisely 96 miles in 24 hours.—We shall be safe in saying it will be 100 miles in that time. Now if one horse and one man or boy can carry ten tons 100 miles in twenty four hours constantly, it is easy to calculate, and so reduce it to a certainty, that the charge of conveyance from Lexington which is 250 miles, is not more than twenty five cents and a half. It was intended to spread out this calculation to show the reader to his entire satisfaction the correctness of its principles, and the truth of its result. Our space will not admit of it in the present number, but it is our purpose to give it in the next, believing it to be the wish of every reader that it may be possible to convince him of a result in which if it be undeniable, it is impossible not to see that he is most deeply interested. If a man live fifty miles from the Railroad, and this is the utmost distance at which any one can be in the back part of the State, except perhaps in Haywood, it will take him two days to arrive at it, and we shall say two to return.

There is some difference between this and being from home a week, a fortnight, three weeks or a month, upon a continual expense, away from his family, his horses after tugging and plunging through deep and heavy roads, and drenching rains till their hearts are broken, himself in continual exposure to the weather as it comes, by night and day, till his own is ready to break, to get his produce to an uncertain market, where every article he purchases has its price augmented by a succession of freights, cartages, and storages. He at length returns to his family, and they scarcely know him. How should they? He is emaciated and weather beaten. His beard is long and black, and full of dirt, because for many days he has not had time to attend to such trifles. His clothes which were new and clean when he left home, are full of mud, and after being washed, evidently show that they are nearly fretted out with rough usage. Perhaps he has not thought it worth while to change them through the whole time of his absence. His constitution too.—how much has it suffered and been broken down by this and all the other trips he has taken of the same kind in his lifetime? The wear and tear of his team, his wagon, and his gear, are no small items in the account of expenses by which his profits are reduced. His shoes which are worn out, or spoiled, cost him more than 37 cents, all things considered. Yet this is the man you will say, who will forbid, on pain of his displeasure and the loss of his vote, his representative in the Assembly to say for him that he will pay thirty seven cents a year for five years to put an end forever, for himself, his children, and the whole country, to this wretched system of marketing. No, I shall reply, this cannot be. Let the remedy for such evils and disadvantages be fully understood, let its efficacy be completely ascertained, and let it appear to be attended with such an expense only as has been stated, so that it shall not be oppressive, and the people in their wisdom and fidelity to themselves will resort to it and persevere in its application.

CARLTON.

Sept. 24, 1827.

The Virginia University is not as fully attended this session as was anticipated. One hundred and eighteen students only, have as yet matriculated, though more are expected. The "hard times" have doubtless prevented many from attending. We are glad, however, to be enabled to state, that those who are at the institution seem to keep in view the object for which they came, and are, as far as we have had an opportunity of observing, uncommonly studious and attentive.—*Charlottesville Adv.*

The trial of Henry Shultz and Alexander Boyd, took place at Edgfield on the 4th inst. They have been convicted of Manslaughter. They were very ably and eloquently defended by Messrs McDuffie and Thompson.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Perfect Neutrality.—A Candidate for the Sheriffalty, in the city of Baltimore, (a Mr. Pechin,) in a pompous address, to his "fellow citizens," pledges himself, that "should he be elected," his selections in empannelling Juries, should be made *without any kind of reference whatever to the all absorbing subject of the Presidency!*

Husband's authority to correct his wife.—The authority which the husband has sometimes claimed, under the law, to inflict corporal chastisement upon his wife, seems not to have been given by the Hindus. Their code contains the following maxim. "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife guilty of a hundred faults."

A pamphlet has been published in France, entitled "the art of putting on a cravat in thirty four different ways, with the author's portrait!"

Influence of Imagination.—Doctor Parsons, a distinguished dentist in Boston, in a recent essay on the subject of extracting teeth, alludes to the effect of the imagination in stopping tooth ache. He says, that a lady in Boston who is subject to this distressing complaint, has for several months been in the habit of borrowing his instruments when she felt a return of the pain, and the *sight* of them fails not to effect an immediate cure.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PALLADIUM.

THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

Has at all times been an ardent and uniform federalist, was strongly opposed to the election of Mr. Adams as President, and on his arrival at Washington in the winter of 1824—25, assumed a reserved and cautious demeanor, which left many in doubt as to his real design. He was at one time in favor of Calhoun, and when he was dropped, he was in favor of Crawford; and when it was doubtful as to his success, he was left to choose between Adams and Jackson. His vote in the House individually could not affect the vote of his State, but his personal influence in the House might be of much consequence. At this crisis, Webster was waited upon by Bailey, the same who it was said interfered in the Vermont election for Senator, and sounded as to his determination.—In the course of conversation between them, Webster avowed his federal predilections, and said he did not think the federalists, if they gave their support to A., could calculate upon any consideration in the distribution of the government offices. Bailey having thus ascertained Webster's principal objections to Adams, left him, and next day he addressed a letter to Webster stating, that after a conversation with Mr. Adams, he was authorised to say that Mr. Webster's doubts regarding the federalists were unfounded, and that if Mr. Adams was made President, the claims of that party to office should have all and every proper consideration. Webster met Baily after the receipt of this letter, and told him his letter was a very satisfactory one, but that it would have been more so had Mr. Adams written it or would confirm it,—for after he, Webster, might act upon such pledges, it might turn out that Mr. Bailey's authority to make them would be denied—and Mr. Adams refuse to be bound by them. To this Bailey replied that Mr. Webster must see the manifest indelicacy there would have been in asking Mr. Adams to write a letter, and how improper it would now be to ask a formal acknowledgment of it; but that Mr. Webster was intimately acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. Adams, and if he would examine his letter [Bailey's] to him, he would see parts of it in Mr. Bailey's handwriting which were scratched out, and much stronger terms than those used by Bailey interlined and in Mr. Adams' own handwriting. Webster on referring to the letter discovered this to be the case, and became fully satisfied. He [Webster] after this, read the letter to a distinguished federal member of Congress, who after hearing it read, observed that if he had no other objection to Mr. A, that letter would form an insuperable one—when he found him tampering with a party and seeking to obtain their support by promises of office—a course he neither expected nor would countenance.—Webster showed the letter afterwards to a member of Congress from N. York, whose vote it is supposed caused that State for Adams—and again showed it to a member from Maryland. Webster may not have the courage to produce this letter, but that there was such a letter, there is no doubt. Thus while Mr. Clay was intriguing with one party to secure Adams' election, Adams himself was intriguing with the other—and if the federalists could by their influence have secured his election, John Sergeant was to have been Secretary of State. But Clay brought the largest forces into the field, consummated the plot and got the greatest honor. Sergeant was consoled by the Tacubaya Mission.

The names of two gentlemen, Members of Congress, are left with us as a warrant for the above statement.

Of this affair the Richmond Enquirer says—"As to the minutiæ of this statement, we have not the same specific information; but, we have enough to satisfy us beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a letter *corrected by Mr. Adams's own pen*, and designed to mark out the course which would be pursued towards the Federal Party, was offered by Mr. Webster to Mr McLane, of Delaware, who turned from its contents with scorn and indignation. We presume the fact will not be questioned.—We believe it as certainly as any other assertion which does not rest upon the evidence of our own senses—having received it from three members of Congress, who had it directly from Mr. McLane—and the name of Louis McLane was never associated with the imputation of dishonor. If this fact be unquestionable; if Mr. Adams did stoop to mingle with the movements of the election; if he be thus found "tampering with a party, and seeking to obtain *their* support by promises of office," he is unworthy of the elevated office which he fills.—The man who would thus stoop to tamper with one party, would scarcely refuse to tamper with another. He who would thus seek to conciliate the Federal party by promises of office, would not disdain to conciliate the friends of Henry Clay by a promise of the Secretaryship of State."

[The New York American, of the 12th inst., received this morning, contains the following contradiction of the above:—

"We are now enabled to state, upon *the highest authority*, that this story, by whomsoever told, or by whomsoever vouched for, is *utterly untrue, and without the shadow of foundation.*"

It remains to be seen who is in the right.]

Morgan.—The Philadelphia Aurora, in noticing the removal of Sheriff Bruce, charged with the removing of Morgan from Canandaigua, makes the following remarks:

"Let it be remembered, that Gov. Clinton is one of the most eminent members of the masonic fraternity; and that as soon as he has been convinced of the participation of a single individual in the abduction of Morgan, he has punished him in the only manner which was in his power. This fact is alone sufficient to show, that it does not belong to the fraternity to connive at the least crime—but, on the contrary, that they are the first to punish criminal offences committed by their own unworthy brethren."

The reason why Pennsylvania was settled.

Penn refused to pull his hat off
Before the king, and therefore sat off
Another country to light pat on,
Where he might worship with his hat on.

Delaware Election.—By the official returns it appears that Kensey Johns, the Administration candidate, has been chosen to represent the State of Delaware in Congress, by a majority of 395 votes.

Maryland.—All the returns having been received, it is ascertained that the actual state of parties in the House of Delegates (which consists of eighty members) is as follows:

For supporting the Administration	49
Against it	31

The election for a Representative to Congress, in the city of Philadelphia, took place on Tuesday last. After a warm contest, for which preparation had been making for several weeks, the Friends of the Administration have obtained a decisive victory in the election of John Sergeant, by a majority of 156 votes over Joseph Hemphill, the candidate taken up by the Opposition.

Nat. Int.

We regret to learn from Kentucky, that Dr. Young, a Representative in Congress from that State, died on the 19th ultimo. He was a very estimable and respectable citizen, in public as well as in private life.

Dr. Young was re-elected in August last, as a friend of the Administration. Mr. Colhoun, also friendly to the Administration, and a Mr. Chilton, of the Jackson party, were his opponents, both of whom are now candidates for the vacant seat.

Nat. Int.

Milledgeville, Oct. 8.

John Forsyth is elected Governor of Georgia, and George R. Gilmer, a member of Congress.

Returns from fifty-two counties give Mr Forsyth the aggregate of 15,023 votes, and in opposition to him 4,526. For Congress, Mr. Gilmer has 14,206, Mr. Charlton 6580, leaving Mr. G. a majority of 7,626 votes. Eighteen counties still remain to be heard from; they will not, however, change the result of the election. The question of a convention will probably be lost, 6957 votes are now for, and 6774 against it.

The present Cotton crop of the up-country falls, we are informed, in consequence of the unfavorableness of the past season, considerably short of general expectation. Even from parts of Alabama, we also occasionally hear complaints. It will doubtless not be as abundant as was anticipated, and has been for a year or two past.

Corn crops are said to be in general, good.

A Card.

MR. ANDERSON respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that, owing to his engagements in Oxford and other places, his Dancing School will not be again opened until Thursday the 8th November, after which time, he will be able to attend, once in every two weeks, during the winter.

Terms.—12 dollars for 18 lessons—half to be paid in advance.

HOURS OF TUITION.

For Young Ladies, from 3 to half past 5, P. M.
Young Gentlemen, from 7 to half past 9, evening. [*October* 18, 1827. 41-3t.

MANAGERS' OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE & RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Drawings of the following Lotteries are received and can be examined:

RHODE ISLAND LOTTERY, 8th Class.

48—53—45—35—43—40—24—47,

and were drawn in the order stated.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 33d Class,

The following numbers were drawn

51—25—21—5—23—9—33—43,

and were drawn in the order stated.

YATES & McINTYRE,
October 16. Raleigh and Fayetteville.

North American Review.

No. LVII.—October, 1827,—Received for Subscribers, and for sale, by *John McRae*, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.—Subscription, Five Dollars per annum.

CONTENTS OF NO. LVII.

Art. 1. Conventions for adopting the Federal Constitution.

The Debates, Resolutions, and other Proceedings, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, as recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787.—Collected and revised by Jonathan Elliot. Vol. 1. Containing the Debates in Massachusetts and New York.

2. Who wrote Gil Blas?

1. Observations Critiques sur le Roman de Gil Blas de Santillane; par J. A. Llorente.

2. Adventuras de Gil Blas de Santillana, robadas a Espana y adoptadas en Francia por Monsieur Lesage, restituidas a su Patria y a su Lengua nativa por un Espanol zeloso que no sufre se burlen de su Nacion. [J. F. de Isla.]

3. Russian Embassy to Bukharia.

Voyage d'Orenbourg a Boukhara, fait en 1820, a travers les Steppes qui s'etendent a l'est de la Mer d'Aral, et au dela de l'ancien Iaxartes; redige par M. le Baron George Meyendorff.

4. McKenny's Tour to Lake Superior.

Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes, of the Character and Customs of the Chippeway Indians, and of Incidents connected with the Treaty of Fond du Lac. By Thomas L. McKenney.

5. Bowring's Servian Popular Poetry.

Servian Popular Poetry, translated by John Bowring.

6. Life of Major Cartwright, the English Reformer:

Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright; Edited by his Niece, F. D. Cartwright.

7. Cooper's Political Economy.

Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy. By Thomas Cooper.

8. Speeches of Henry Clay.

The Speeches of Henry Clay, delivered in the Congress of the United States; to which is prefixed a Biographical Memoir; with an Appendix, containing his Speeches at Lexington and Lewisburg, and before the Colonization Society at Washington; together with his Address to his Constituents, on the Subject of the late Presidential Election.

9. Reforms in Grammar.

The True English Grammar; being an Attempt to form a Grammar of the English Language, not modelled upon those of the Latin, Greek, and other Foreign Languages. By William B. Fowle.

NOTE.—Captain Cleveland's Voyage from China to the Northwest Coast of America.

Quarterly List of New Publications.

October 17, 1827.

FOREIGN.

New York

LATEST FROM GREECE.

The fast sailing brig Geo. P. S... Captain Walker, arrived at this ... terday, in 58 days from Smyrna ... from Gibraltar. To Mr. Lambert ... supercargo of the brig, the editor ... American are indebted for the ... intelligence. The report that ha... reached this country, of the reject... Grand Seignior of the proposition ... him by the European powers on ... the Greeks, is confirmed; and it ... that he sent back the communic... the subject unopened, ordering a... time, the decapitation of the Sec... receiving them. It appears, how... he had subsequently been induced ... a different course and it was, gen... lieved at Smyrna that he was not ... posed to lend a favourable ear to ... sitions of the Powers, but that he ... nally accede to an arrangement o... ject. It had been rumored that ... Seignior had ordered a suspensi... tilities, but there appeared to be ... dation for the report—and it was ... that he had consented to treat ... Greeks.

From the Gazette de France of Ist ... *Trieste, Aug.* 20.—Letters from ... the 5th August state, that Lord ... on the 1st of the month fell upon ... of the Turkish fleet near Zante, ... ed it with such impetuosity, that ... fled, leaving eight vessels of war ... er. On the 3d, Lord Cochrane ... with his prizes for Castel Torne... brig St. George, commanded by ... of the Lord, was ordered to pursu... gitives, and if possible capture the... happy occurrence will probably re... spirits of the Greek marine, and ... to the Greeks in lord Cochrane.

From the Catawba (N. C.) Jou... Administration Ticket in N. C...

The Editor of the Fayetteville Ob... if we "will say that an Administra... et *will* be run?" This, we think, ... rather too much of us. We will, ... assure him, that as far as our in... extends, it is the wish and intent... friends of the Administration to ru... in this state. As to its being "s... run such a ticket, it is a mere matte... *ion*, which may or may not be co... we are desirous to test its correct... fair trial of strength, if such a tri... the system of misrepresentation ad... the combination papers, can be had. ... Gen. Jackson's friends, certainly, ... to object; for if their numbers are ... whelming as they would fain make ... lic believe, they ought to rejoice a... portunity of displaying them; and su... portunity, we doubt not, they will a... per time, be favored *with*.

Things in general.—The season of ... able movements is passed and gon... city is thronged once more with it... business, its loungers, and its ... Broadway is animated again. Th... hearted Southrons are on their wa... own genial clime—the graceful Ca... and the high minded Virginian, ar... ing from the shores of the Hudso... rich Savannahs and leafy hills of t... The good feelings and warm affe... many friends whom they leave be... company them. There is many a ... whose glance of love will long be ... bered—many a sweet voice whose ... long vibrate on the ear—many a f... which

"In the mazy dance,
Is like a seraph's motion there,
Or wild bird's swift winged glance,"

whose light footsteps still seem ... round us. They "brought the sum... them" and with them it departs, le... of the North to enjoy the tranquil... tumn by ourselves. The tranquil... tumn did we say? Alas, it is n... nough on piny Catskill, sandy Sara... grassy Lebanon; there autumn co... ward like a demure and well beha... tron, but "here amidst the strife, th... the toil of men" she comes like a fe... mischief-maker. She has set Editor... ears, Statesmen at logger heads, and ... at variance. Quarrels and musq... bound—bilious fevers and bilious ... tions are universal; the summer s... warmly as she departed, that aut... not yet cooled our scorched bodies ... *N. Y. Mer.*

Major Noah, speaking of the boo... vels of Lieut. De Roos in this coun... that some wags in the principal hot... city of New York, are very much i... bit of amusing themselves by giv... information to British tourists on ... rival in that city, varying their re... tions according to the ignorance o... lity of the traveller; he mentions an ... of one who was made to believe be... yellow fever coming on him, w... frightened him that he embarked ... morning for Liverpool, two weeks ... arrival, though he intended to stay ... and write two volumes. Another w... ced to fill his note book with the wi... most extravagant *memoranda*. Some ... fell into the hands of the wags ... made him their victim, and ran thus ... London, a city of Massachusetts, s... English from London in 1815; now ... 164,000 inhabitants, five theatres, ... which are French, German and Ital... panies—*Mem.* to visit it." "Erie ... 1132 miles long—half a mile wi... the Pacific and Atlantic oceans—... Allygenny [qu. Alleghany?] mou... three places, the White mountains ... mont—and falls into the Atlantic be... timore—navigable for ships of war...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 18, 1827.

With pleasure we remark the increasing interest manifested by the people in those two great subjects, Education and Internal Improvement. The letters of "A Citizen" have had a tendency, more than any thing we recollect within several years, to excite the public attention and to give a spur to inquiry. Besides being the subject of much conversation, they have drawn out other writers who are well qualified to discuss these questions. One of them occupies a column in our paper of last week, and we have given him a place below. We welcome these writers to our columns with a hope that they will continue to exercise those talents which have so long lain dormant.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"The whole force of Education is requisite, the whole force of Education is applicable, the whole force of Education is due."

With much reason the enlightened Monroe has made the above remark. All the forms of government, and more especially the Republican institutions, are founded on information and virtue of the people. These constitute the main pillars of the temple of freedom, the very essence and touch stone of liberty; for, where the people is the sovereign power, where the will of the people is the law of the land, which will is directly and freely expressed, and where every act of government may justly and properly proceed from the act of the people, it is absolutely essential that the people be enlightened; that they possess both intelligence and virtue—intelligence to perceive what is right, and virtue to do what is right. Good government can be as much to hope as bad ones to expect from a well informed, enlightened people. Under a monarchy, the operation of education is extended to supersede the necessity of intelligence in the people. They are mere slaves of arbitrary authority, and their lives and property at the pleasure of uncontrolled caprice. As the will of God is the supreme law of the land, so fear, slavish fear on the part of the governed, is the principle of action. Thus it will be readily perceived, that nothing on the part of the people can present no obstacle to the administration of such a government, and how can it endanger its existence. But in a country like ours, "the whole force of education is requisite." Without intelligence the people can never know when their rights are invaded; oppression and corruption may approach with imperceptible and steady steps to destroy them, and while they are lulled into repose by the syren sounds of liberty, they may be awakened when too late by the clank of the chains of despotism, and all the miseries of a degraded slavish condition.

Will always be found in the train of education—without it, a republican form of government cannot be supported—it cannot long exist. Virtue and patriotism made us a nation, have hitherto preserved it, and are essential both in our national councils and among the people. The fate of some republics admonish us, that though our liberty is secured by our Constitution immoveable, still the public virtue may be contaminated and destroyed by which the wisest Constitution be overthrown by faction. When the largest proportion of a nation is ignorant and vicious, the government must cease to be free—laws cannot be executed where every man has personal interest in screening and protecting crime, are disregarded and abandoned. Where these are unrestrained by the wholesome coercion of authority, the way is open to every species of excess and crime; one enormity brings on another, until the whole community becomes corrupt, bursts forth into some violent change, or sinks at once into annihilation. It would be an easy task to shew, that in proportion as any country has been enlightened by education, so has been its prosperity; that the moral and social virtues flourish where gross ignorance prevails—that knowledge the heart cannot be good;—that the heads and hearts of men are generally improved and cultivated, wisdom and virtue must prevail, vice and ignorance must cease to prevail. For wisdom are the parents of public and private virtue, and vice and ignorance of public and private misery.

A comparison of the savage that roams the forest with the enlightened inhabitant of a civilized country, is a brief but impressive representation of the momentous importance of education. How awful the want of general knowledge as connected with the cause of religion and morality, its awfully solemn; but the other view of it, when considered to, is sufficient to excite the keenest sensibility of the legislative body. If, then, the preservation of our unrivalled Constitution depends upon intelligence and virtue of the people, how is it that North Carolina has been so remiss in fortifying a part of the national edifice? The people of this State, with great propriety, have made it the duty of the Legislature to encourage and promote learning, to establish Schools for the general instruction of youth. Where, then, are those schools' establishments so intimately connected with the permanent prosperity of our political institutions, as well as the local improvement of the state. Why has the general establishment of schools existing directed by our Constitution been neglected or, if not totally neglected, impeded in its progress by appropriations totally inadequate to the object? In most of the other States, measures are taken and funds provided commensurate with the importance of the subject, and education is universally diffused; while in N. Carolina (I speak it with pain) the same chilling and sluggish apathy that creeps into and pervades all our public measures and improvement, is visible in the establishment of our Schools, a subject of the most imposing consideration. While other States are advancing rapidly in knowledge and wealth, their prosperity, to the superficial observer of our peculiar political situation, is owing chiefly to the general diffusion of knowledge. In this State, genius and talents, instead of being nurtured with the refreshing dew of science, are allowed to wither in the frost of neglect. Our physical, moral, and intellectual powers have never been unfolded, and never will be, until the people are redeemed by education from the state of ignorance to which they have been doomed by our unfeeling Legislators. All the drawbacks of this State may be traced to this muddy source—want of knowledge. Every weight that impedes her march with her sisters, results from the ignorance of the common people—common in their prejudiced state, but, when loosened from the fetters of ignorance, they will constitute the pride and support, as they are now the "bone and sinew" of the country. All the inconveniences we labor under can only be remedied by enlightening the people. This is only by the establishment of Public Schools under the patronage of the State. A subject of more importance never will be presented to the Legislature, and the call is loud upon all good and patriotic citizens. Let there be a union of all heads for the good of the State; let the people instruct their Representatives to inquire into the present state of the Schools, and, if not adequate, extend it; let the foundation be such as to carry the establishment of Schools into immediate execution; let them devise and support the best plan to disseminate learning throughout the State; all other methods are partial in their operation, circumscribed in their effects, and dependent on contingencies for their commencement. But by this expedient, and the Schools being spread throughout the State, and aided by its bounty, will carry improvement within the reach of every citizen. If the people generally are instructed in those branches of education which are indispensably necessary to every person in his intercourse with the world, and to the performance of his duties as a useful citizen, they will then be better acquainted with our political constitution and laws, better enabled to decide on those great political questions which ultimately are referred to the people; their minds will be developed, their affections purified, their manners softened, their views exalted, and better fitted for those high destinies which their Creator has prepared for them. When the moral and intellectual faculties of the people are improved, our Legislature will be more enlightened, the clouds of local prejudice which surround us will be removed, we will understand our resources and advantages, and know how to improve and defend them; we will afford efficient and ample support to proper plans for internal improvement, operating with equal advantage to all, without the imputation of local partiality, and so regulate them as to obviate individual and local discontent. The character of the State will be properly represented in Congress, and Southern interests defended. We will take our station as a constituent portion of the nation, and our rights will be protected.

Is not this a subject in which every citizen should feel the strongest interest? Is it not a subject to excite the most ardent sensibility of the patriot and the philanthropist? Is it not more worthy of Legislative patronage than a Navigation Company? Then, instead of investing money in Navigation Stocks, appropriate the amount to Public Schools; it will pay much better interest, at any rate more profit to the State. The minds of the people will bear improvement, but our soil will not bear Canalling, according to our present system.

I am no enemy to Internal Improvement. I am to the present system. I believe the State susceptible of it, and I wish to see it progress. As auxiliary to it, I wish the establishment of Free Schools, and then let both go on under the auspices of the State. Let the State undertake this important branch of State policy, make appropriations for some specific improvement, employ an intelligent agent to disburse the money, and a qualified Engineer to superintend the work. When one work is accomplished undertake another; but no exclusive privileges, no chartered companies, no authority to any company to collect toll. It is not fair that the boat owner should work and pay both, to support the credit of a company whose existence can only be traced by the windings of the Canal, annual meetings, and the occasional calls of the toll collector on the boat owner. In determining what constitutes good conduct in an incorporated body, the effects of its operations on the community should be considered, and not simply the benefits that have or may accrue to the Stockholders. What benefit has the money invested by the State in the Cape Fear Navigation Company been to the River? What benefit has resulted to the community, what improvement to the trade of this place since the company was chartered? You may have ready answers in the state of the River for the last twelve months, and the utter ruin of one chartered company. What have they been doing during the Summer? Building bridges over an eight by ten canal, while the boat owner has been compelled to cut a channel in the bed of the river, at the same time paying a heavy toll for the *privilege*. This is the system of internal improvement pursued in this part of the State—ruinous to enterprize, and unjust in its operations. I do not say that the affairs of this corporation have been conducted with less regard to the public good than many others; but that we have encouraged exclusive privileges and chartered companies long enough. I believe the fault is in the system, not in the men; and as the people, through their delegates, established the system, they must blame themselves for all the sufferings it has occasioned. At the same time, every subject that invites Legislative attention, that excites public interest, that involves the rights of the citizens, ought in every free country to be fairly and candidly discussed, and this is one that comes under this denomination. It is time that the public attention should be roused and directed to other means of improvement and aggrandizement. Let us, then, not forget the important subject of Education; but by adopting a system of Public Schools, in the expense of which the State should largely participate, to bring instruction within the means of the humblest citizen. The experiment at least is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature.

UPTON.

October 11, 1827

Considerable quantities of Goods have been received in town since our last, by boats and wagons from Wilmington. There is an evident improvement, also, in the produce market; so that, on the whole, business has assumed a more animated appearance.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 12th inst. the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposite at Fayetteville for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN HUSKE.
PETER BROWNE, of Raleigh.
CHARLES P. MALLETT.
HENRY A. DONALDSON.
RICHARD F. YARBROUGH.
HUGH MCLAURIN.
ELISHA STEDMAN.
DAVID B. CRANE.
THOMAS C. HOOPER.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Wilmington.

And, at a meeting of the Directors this day, JOHN HUSKE, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Office for the ensuing year.

Office Bank U. S. Fayetteville, Oct. 18, 1827.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, *Cashr.*

Shocking Disaster.—The Brig Gautemala Packet, arrived at Norfolk a few days since, was run foul of, in a heavy gale of wind off the Capes of Delaware, by a Spanish brig, which, there is every reason to believe, *went down with all hands on board*, amounting to upwards of 50 souls!

Gov. Kent and Gen. Saunders.—A letter from Gov. Kent, of Maryland, is published in the National Intelligencer, in which he "throws back upon Gen. S. the vulgar epithet he has had the audacity to apply to him." These gentlemen are now directly at issue. The Gov. charges the Gen. with saying, not ten minutes before the election of President by the House of Representatives, "I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for Gen. Jackson." Gen. S. denies ever having used such language, and gives the other "the lie direct," who "throws back the vulgar epithet," &c. They express superlative contempt for each other. Not having published the other letters, we are under no obligation to copy this; and as it is not a matter on which the fate of the nation depends, we shall probably not refer to it again.

☞ The late appearance of the N. C. Journal of last week, together with a determination we had made to abstain from any further notice of the malicious attempts of the editor of that paper to injure the business of the Observer, prevented any remark last week on the vile and scurrilous editorial and communicated articles in the Journal in which we are personally assailed; and if the character of the Journal editor were as well known abroad as it is here, it would not be necessary now to notice him—(a course prompted by a respect for his years, however unmarked by the virtues which belong to age.) With nothing to lose himself, he is a proper instrument to attack the character of others. Degraded to the lowest degree in the estimation of a virtuous community, among whom he once held the highest stations, his character would afford a fit subject for the pen of a Milton to sketch a fallen Angel. We do not mean to sully our columns with a detail of the lights and shadows of his life—with a view of what he was, what he might have been, and what he is. And we only allude to his character now because he has dared to call in question our political integrity! He!

The editor of the Journal might have pursued his vocation undisturbed by us, had he not commenced a controversy in which his evident design is to injure the character and business of the editor of this paper where he (the Journal editor) is not known. Of that character and that business it does not become us to speak, except to defy the malice of the editor of the Journal and his myrmidon; if, indeed, the fellow who writes over the signature of 'Criticus,' be not quizzing the former when he talks of editors 'assuming the ground where gentlemen only are allowed to stand.' In the case stated by Criticus it would be an unpardonable assumption.

It is only necessary further to say to the editor of the Journal and his correspondent, that their vile scurrility shall not tempt us to the personal altercation they seem to desire; but that *we know how to defend ourself*

By this Morning's Mail.

From the National Intelligencer.

A third Candidate.—The New York Statesman, a paper which, from its commencement, has upheld the merits and claims of Governor Clinton, of New York, and which has, we believe, ever (and justly) enjoyed his confidence, with all the warmth of generous friendship resents the aspersions against the political character of that gentleman, which have recently been thrown out. The Statesman goes farther and very distinctly proposes him as a candidate for the presidency, in the following terms:

"We speak what we believe, when we say, that were Governor Clinton, even now, (and as some would think, at a late day, notwithstanding the election is more than a year hence,) to be presented to his fellow-citizens for the office of President—unsupported as he is by the political partizans who have distracted the Government by their controversies, who have converted the seat of our National Legislature into the arena of party warfare, who have changed the halls of Congress into chambers for secret cabal, who have said that every other candidate would be without hope, because they have not been selected at Washington—he would carry dismay to the hearts of those who now believe that there is but one battle to be fought, but one enemy to be conquered.

"Under all present disadvantages, we believe that Mr. Clinton, assailed as he is, and sustained by those who would alone sustain him for the honors which he has won, and the honor he deserves; for the public good he has done, and for the public good he can do; by those who do not follow party politics as a profession; *would leave his competitors far behind.*"

We do not say that this movement proceeds from Mr. Clinton himself; but, coming from sincere friends of his, we consider it as a nomination of that eminent citizen as a third candidate for the Presidency.

The Warrenton (Va.) Gazette contains a notification in the following words:

A number of freeholders, believing that Dewit Clinton of New York, possesses talents of the first order, and would in the Presidential chair, administer the affairs of the nation in a superior manner, intend calling a general meeting in Warrenton to frame an electoral ticket for him in the State of Virginia.

New York, October 12.

By the packet ship Birmingham, we have received English papers to the 8th Sept.

The intelligence from Greece was encouraging, although not much in detail.

Disturbances continued in Spain, throughout the kingdom; the late endeavors to repress them having in a great degree failed of their object.

A riot had lately taken place in Drogheda, (Ireland) caused by the refusal of the country people to pay the toll gate rate on their return home with their cattle. The loss of the owners, in cattle, by the beating of them, exceeded one hundred fold the amount of toll exacted. The military were ordered out, and quelled the disturbance with difficulty. An English merchant named Whitworth had been arrested, charged with having excited the riot.

The Duke of Riechstadt (the son of Napoleon) according to Vienna papers, had been indisposed, and was daily attended by physicians.

After a month, nearly, of anxious doubts and fears, public confidence is restored, by that satisfactory arrangement of the Ministry, which we yesterday announced. The Cabinet is now composed of the following individuals:

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Goderich.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Herries.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Dudley & Ward
Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, Mr. Huskisson.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, Marquis of Lansdowne.
Master Gen. of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Duke of Portland.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Carlisle.
President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. C. Grant.
President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary of War, Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley.
Master of the Mint, Mr. Tierney.
Surveyor of the Woods and Forests, Mr. S. Bourne.

Liverpool, 8th September.

We have experienced another dull week in the Cotton market, and holders appear more generally reconciled to the reduction of last week, of 1-8d. per lb. in the inferior to fair qualities of Uplands, Alabamas and Orleans, and the market shows a greater choice of the low qualities. Other descriptions remain without alteration in price; but the market closed very heavily. 1500 bags American Cotton have been taken for speculation, and 300 for export. The total sales from the 1st inst. to last evening, inclusive, amounted to 9640 bags.

MARRIED,

At Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mastin D. Crawford, Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBB, to Miss CELESTIA C. GOODRICH, daughter of Harvey Goodrich, Esq.

In Cheraw, S. C., a few days ago, Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON, of Connecticut, to Miss ELIZABETH BLANK, formerly of Charleston.

DIED,

At his seat, near Rockingham, in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, Gen. BENJAMIN H. COVINGTON, of a short but severe attack of typhus fever. General Covington was Clerk of the Superior Court of Richmond County, and chief Clerk of the Senate of this State.

In this County, on the 7th instant, in the fifteenth year of her age, ANN GILCHRIST, daughter of Neill McKay, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 3d inst., ROBERT PEACOCK, Esq., aged 26 years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and left the world with a bright prospect of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. May this dispensation of a just God be a warning to the young: "Therefore be ye also ready," &c. His relations are consoled and comforted under this afflicting dispensation of His providence, that "there remaineth a rest to the people of God," which were among the deceased's last words in this world.—[*Communicated.*

In Sandwich, Massachusetts, on the 26th ult. the Hon. NATHANIEL FREEMAN, aged 86. He was an active Patriot of the Revolution, and his services are honorably mentioned in the histories of that period. During nearly the whole of his long life, he was clothed with judicial authority in offices requiring great integrity, impartiality and judgment, the duties of which he discharged with the utmost fidelity.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Middlenat, Ensley, Charleston.
Brig Athalia, Thatcher, New York.
Brig Samoset, Bright, Boston.
Brig Mary & Eliza, Talbot, New York.

CLEARED,

Schr. Middlenat, Ensley, Baltimore.
Brig Aurora, Smith, St. Kitts.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Schr. Regulator, Marble, Charleston.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	5
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	-	do	33	40
Peach	-	do	37	45
Bacon	-	lb	8	10
Beeswax	-	do	25	26
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	22	26
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	18
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	15	16
Candles, Mould	-	do	15	17
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	-	100lbs	9	10
Corn	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	80	85
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		4 75
Fine	-	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 25
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 75	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8	10
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	8	9
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Pimento	-	do	25	30
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	50	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	10
Loaf	-	lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	7
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16	18
Verdigris	-	lb	65	
Wheat	-	bushel	75	80
Whiskey	-	gallon	35	40
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

Boarding.

MRS. CHARLES STUART will accommodate 8 or 10 young Ladies, Students of the Academy, with Board. Her house is situated near the Academy, in a retired part of the town.

October 17. 41-3t.

For Sale or Rent,

The Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, known as *The Planter's Hotel*, and lately occupied by William L. McNeill. The Buildings have been judiciously planned for a Hotel, are in good repair and afford convenience for an extensive establishment. Persons desirous of embarking in such a business are invited to examine the premises. For terms, apply to J. W. WRIGHT.

Fayetteville, 17th October, 1827. 46 6w.

New Goods.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN,

HAVING just received their *Fall and Winter Supply of STAPLE & FANCY*

DRY GOODS,

offer them unusually low for Cash.

Also,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also,

CROCKERY WARE, in packages to suit country Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1827—41tf

Found,

A Couple of *SADDLES*, one a good Lady's Saddle, which the owners can have by applying at the Store of John M. Dobbin, Esq., and paying for this advertisement. K'N T. MORGAN.

Fayetteville, October 18. 41-3w.

Fayetteville Independent Company!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Arsenal on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, in full Winter Uniform, for the purpose of joining the regiment. By order of the Commandant. L. FITZHARRIS, *Acting O. S.*

Fayetteville, N. C., October 18, 1827.

Goshen Cheese, &c.

50 Casks and boxes prime Goshen Cheese,
10 half boxes fresh Raisins,
10 boxes bar Soap,
5 ditto genuine ground Mustard,

Just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & FENN.

October 18, 1827. 41-3t.

For Sale,

50 Ps. 42 inch hemp cotton Bagging,
2000 bush. Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
50 bags Coffee,
30 hhds. Molasses,
40 barrels brown Sugar,
1 case of shot Guns.

JNO. HUSKE.

October 17. 41-6t.

Prizes! Prizes!! Prizes!!!

YESTERDAY

Was drawn in the City of New York, *The New York Consolidated Lottery*, No. 8. The Drawing will be received on Wednesday next, and the following Prizes distributed:

☞ 20,000 Dollars,		☞ 1,000 Dollars,	
5,000 Dollars,		1,000 Dollars,	
2,500 Dollars,		1,000 Dollars,	
2,000 Dollars,		1,000 Dollars,	
1,500 Dollars,		1,000 Dollars,	
1,180 Dollars,		5 of 600 Dollars,	

Besides a number of 500 Dollars, 400 Dollars, 200 Dollars, 100 Dollars, &c. &c. This being one of the richest Schemes now before the public, and the Tickets having received an additional share of support. We have but few on hand which we will sell until Saturday night next, when our returns will be made.

Whole Tickets $6, *Halves* $3, *Quarters* $1 50.

WAS DRAWN IN BALTIMORE YESTERDAY, THE

Maryland Grand Literature Lottery,

FIRST CLASS.—HIGHEST PRIZES:

20,000 Dollars, | 10 of 2,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, | 10 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

A few Tickets are still for sale.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

The Drawing will be received on Tuesday Morning, and can be examined at this office

NEXT WEDNESDAY,

The *DISMAL CANAL LOTTERY*, Class No. 9, will be drawn in Richmond.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1 Prize of $15,000		1 Prize of $3,000	
1	2,500	1	2,000
1	1,600	1	1,500
1	1,196	4	1,000
5	500	5	400
5	300	10	200

20 Prizes of 100 Dolls. &c. &c.

Tickets 5 *dolls.*, *Half* 2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

The next for the benefit of THIS STATE.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

For Internal Improvement, Literature and Charities, in the City of Washington; and in the States of *North Carolina*, and Louisiana.—First Class.—To be drawn in Washington City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1827.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	5,000	is	5,000
1	2,500	is	2,500
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,500	is	1,500
1	1,080	is	1,080
5	1,000	is	5,000
5	600	is	3,000
5	500	is	2,500
5	400	is	2,000
10	200	is	2,000
20	100	is	2,000
46	70	is	3,220
46	60	is	2,760
46	50	is	2,300
46	40	is	1,840
92	30	is	2,760
92	20	is	1,840
920	12	is	11,040
8280	6	is	49,680
9624 Prizes, [15,180 Blanks]			$124,020

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 18 Tickets embracing the 54 numbers, which must draw at least $48, (40 80 nett), Shares in proportion, with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages, $108		*Whole Tickets*, $6 00	
Half, do. 54		*Half*, do. 3 00	
Quarter, do. 27		*Quarter*, do. 1 50	

☞Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North Carolina, So. Carolina and Louisiana, will be received in payment.—Orders, enclosing the Cash or Prizes as above, (post paid) for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to YATES & McINTYRE, Raleigh or Fayetteville.

Who have sold and paid the following Capital Prizes of 20,000 dolls.—15,000, dolls.—10,000 dolls.—5,276 dolls.—several of 2,000 dolls.—1,500 dolls.—1,000 dolls., &c. &c., and from whom similar ones can now be obtained.

POETRY.

The following exquisite lines are extracted from "The Pelican Island," a new poem by James Montgomery, Esq. The meekness of woman under the unkindness of man, and the workings of maternal affection, are beautifully described.— *Nat. Egis.*

From Montgomery's New Poem.

"Yet, 'midst the gall and wermwood of her lot,
She tasted joys which none but woman knows,
The hopes, fears, feelings, raptures of a mother,
Well-nigh compensating for his kindness,
Whom yet with all her fervent soul she loved.
Dearer to her than all the universe,
The looks, the cries, the embraces of her babes;
In each of whom she lived a separate life,
And felt the fountain whence their veins were filled,
Flow in perpetual union with the streams
That swell'd their pulses, and throbb'd back through her's.
Oh! 'twas benign relief when my vex'd eye
Could turn from him, the sordid, selfish savage,
To her, who, to their offspring all alive,
Was dead only to herself—save when she won
His unexpected smile; then, then she look'd
A thousand times more beautiful, to meet
A glance of aught like tenderness from him;
And sent the sunshine of her happy heart
So warm into the channel-house of his,
That nature's genuine sympathies awoke,
And he almost forgot himself in her.
O man! lost man! amidst the desolation
Of goodness in thy soul, there yet remains
One spark of Deity,—that spark is love."

* * * * "There are things
Whose very breathings on the soul erase
All record of past love, save the chill sense
Th' unquiet memory of its wasted faith,
And vain devotedness!—Aye! they that fix
Affection's perfect trust on aught of earth,
Have many a dream to start from!—*Mrs Hemans*

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACK,
FOR
1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture; a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by
E. J. HALE,
September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Brick Row.

FOR Rent from the first of next month, that convenient *House and Store* formerly occupied by Mr. Turner, in Brick Row. Apply to D. SMITH,
Hay Mount
September 24, 1827. 38-4t.

North Carolina
ALMANACKS,
FOR
1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
September 20, 1827. 37tf.

PICKETT & STOTT,
TAILORS,

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken a stand on Hay Street, nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. *John Lippitt & Co.*, where they intend carrying on the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will use every exertion to please those who may favor them with their custom. Their work shall be done in the *neatest and most fashionable manner.*

☞Particular attention paid to Cutting.
Fayetteville, September 24, 1827. 37tf

Neill McPherson, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from his stand on Green Street, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Archibald Graham, on old Street, where he will continue to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS.* In returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, he assures those who may entrust their work to him, that no exertion shall be spared to give complete satisfaction. He solicits a continuation of public favor.
October 3, 1827. 39 4w.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

Of the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.
July 19. 28tf.

RATES OF TOLL,

AT BENJAMIN W. WILLIAMS'S BRIDGE,
On Deep River, Moore County, on the main road leading from Salem to Fayetteville.

For every Wagon with six horses,	-	40 Cents.
every Wagon with five horses,	-	35 do.
every Wagon with four horses,	-	30 do.
every Wagon with three horses,	-	25 do.
every Wagon with two horses,	-	20 do.
every four wheel Carriage of pleasure,		60 do.
every Gig or Sulky,	- -	30 do.
every Pedler's Wagon,	- -	30 do.
every Cart with three horses,	-	25 do.
every Cart with two horses,	-	20 do.
every man and horse,	- -	10 do.
every loose horse,	- -	5 do.
every head of cattle,	- -	4 do.
every head of sheep or hogs,	-	3 do.

All foot Passengers are Toll-free, except Negro Speculators, and they will pay five cents a head for each Negro.

N. B. This Bridge is Toll-free for all persons until the 1st of November next.
B. W. WILLIAMS.
Moore County, October 4, 1827. 39-3w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from Richmond County, N. C., a negro man named *HM.* about 22 years of age, about 6 feet high, light complexion, slender make, flat nose, very large eyes, shewing more of the white than ordinary, unusually long hollow feet. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the state, so that he is recovered, and all reasonable expenses paid for his delivery to the Subscriber in Fayetteville, or to his master, Alexander Nicholson, Sheriff of Richmond county.
HUGH McLAURIN.
September 20, 1827. 37-tf.

Dancing School.

MR. ANDERSON of Petersburg, Va., presents his respects to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, and submits to their patronage his intention of opening a *DANCING SCHOOL* at the Lafayette Hotel, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. A Subscription List containing the terms is left at the Lafayette Hotel, where satisfactory recommendations can be seen from the City of Raleigh. He would also refer to James Seawell, Esq.
September 15, 1827. 37tf.

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or approved credit,
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
☞Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.
June 7. 22tf.

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, who have bestowed such a liberal share of patronage on their Offices, that they have removed the one in this town to the North East Corner of Market Square, adjoining Mrs. Shackelford's Millinery Store, where, as usual, customers will be promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, August 30.

To Rent,

The Dwelling &c. adjoining the residence of the Subscriber, Rowan street—this Street, as regards health and pleasantness of situation is acknowledged one of the most eligible in town. For terms apply to
L. FITZHARRIS
Agent for Mary B. Tams.
August 22, 1827. 33tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827 —19-tf.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,		$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet	per do.	10
French	per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Battesie dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827. JOHN McARN.

Attention!

On THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER, NEXT,

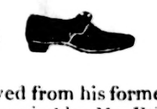
WILL be sold at Auction, without reserve, by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, the entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOODS*, of H. Bradford & Co., consisting of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, selected with care in New York, and calculated for the trade of this State, and in addition, Hats, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, with white and coloured *DOMESTIC GOODS*, worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as the terms will be on a liberal credit, made known on day of sale.

At the same time, a large and general assortment of *GROCERIES*, such as loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Brandy, Rum, and Gin, Malaga and Teneriffe Wine, Molasses, Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Salts, also 10 boxes Cotton Cards
WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*
Fayetteville, N. C., September 3,1827. 35tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.
Sept. 25, 1827.

Removal.



WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E Troy, two doors east of the Market House. He has just opened a large assortment of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, embracing every description, and offers them cheap at wholesale and retail, for cash only.

Also,

200 Sides Sole Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Waxed and grain upper Leather,
Lining Skins and Binding.

A great variety of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia Bristles, Shoe punches, Heel Ball, Brads, liquid and paste Blacking, black Varnish, &c. &c.

N. B. Boots and Shoes manufactured to measure, as usual, and warranted of the best workmanship.
Fayetteville, October 4, 1827. 39tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy-five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.
H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.
October 25. 90tf.

To Let.

And possession given on the first of December next, the *STORE HOUSE and DWELLING* on Person street, now occupied by the Rev. J. H. Pearce.—For terms apply to JNO. M. STRONG.
Fayetteville, September 18, 1827. 37eowtf.

Lafayette Hotel.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.
WM. TRACY.
October 25. 0tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their Stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe } WINES.
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do Cette
1 do do L. P. Teneriffe
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica
75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
1 case Imperial } TEAS,
1 do Cannister Gunpowder
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
May 17, 1827. 19-tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

The Subscribers

HAVE received and offer for sale, at their Store in the Brick Row, at the foot of Hay Mount, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's—

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
21 coils Rope,
1000 lbs bar Lead,
30 kegs Shot, well assorted,
Blacksmith's Vices and Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Indigo and Madder,

On Hand,

15 hhds. Molasses,
30 bbls. Sugar,
25 bags Coffee,
Upper and sole Leather,
Wagon Boxes, Iron and Steel,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey,
A good assortment of Castings,

All of which they offer at low prices for cash or country produce.
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.
☞They will receive Cotton on Storage.
October 11, 1827 40tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee have appointed the Rev. WM. FORD Principal of the Fayetteville Academy. The School will commence on the first day of November next, under the conduct of the Principal, assisted by an accomplished and efficient female Teacher and a suitable male Teacher. The high character of Mr. Ford, for classical and scientific acquirements, and for all the qualifications necessary to constitute the able Teacher, is a sure promise, in the opinion of the Committee, that this Academy will not be excelled by any in our State. Mr. Ford received his education at the University of Edinborough in Scotland, but has been living in this country many years, and is now of the State of Massachusetts. He takes the School on his own account, under the superintendence of the Committee. His success, therefore, must depend, in a great degree, on his own merit as a Teacher and Manager of such an Institution. The Committee respectfully solicit for him a due share of public patronage. Board for Students may be had in respectable private families in Town.
H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Committee.*
September 25, 1827. 38tf.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

HAVING a wish to emigrate from this to the South, I will sell low, my *LANDS* on Cape Fear river, viz. *Three Hundred and Fifty Acres* on the No. West side of said river, seventeen miles above Fayetteville and equal to any on the river. There is about seventy-five acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, about one half fresh ground; well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, wheat, and oats, with an excellent Spring, and reasonably good Buildings.—Also, several other Tracts of Pine Land, on the East side of said river and on Black river, which have the advantages of excellent Mill Cites on them, and Timber inexhaustible. Also, one Lot in Averasborough. All which I will sell low. Any person wishing to purchase, and wishing to see the lands before hand, can receive the necessary information by applying to me on the premises.
JAMES McKETHAN.
October 2, 1827. 39-6t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle, as he intends to leave this place next Spring, and wishes to close his business without trouble or expense to those who owe him. A speedy attention to this notice will save costs.
D. CALDER.
Fayetteville, October 2, 1827. 39-3w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.
H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee*
March 1. 8-tf

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
Green Street.

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.
L. FITZHARRIS.
July 18, 1827. 28tf.

Just landing

From on board boat *Despatch* from Wilmington:

10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Boxes and cattys imperial and gunpowder Teas, latest importations,
1 Ceroon Bengal Indigo,
12 Qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
1 Hhd. Copperas,
6 Kegs ground Ginger,
1 Bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
½ Pipe old Port Wine,
20 Bbls. American Gin,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Hamper wine Bottles,
1 Bag velvet Corks, and for sale by
HORTONS & HUTTON.

On Consignment,
4 Boxes fur Hats. *August* 16.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*,
H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Splendid Chances for Splendid

Grand Consolidated Lo

For Internal Improvement, Literature ties, in the City of Washington; and in *North Carolina*, and Louisiana.—First C drawn in Washington City, on WEDNE 31st October, 1827.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is
1	5,000	is
1	2,500	is
1	2,000	is
1	1,500	is
5	1,080	is
5	1,000	is
5	600	is
5	500	is
10	400	is
20	200	is
46	100	is
46	70	is
46	60	is
46	50	is
92	40	is
92	30	is
920	20	is
8280	12	is
	6	is

Prizes, [15,180 Blanks]

PRICE OF TICKETS,
Packages of 18 Tickets embracing the 3 which must draw at least $48, (40 50 ne in proportion, with so many chances for c be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages,	$108	*Whole Tic*	
Half,	*do.* 54	*Half,*	*do*
Quarter,	*do.* 27	*Quarter,*	*do*

Virginia State Lotte

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp C ny, Ninth Class, to be drawn the 24th o

1 Prize of	$15,000,	1 Prize of
1	3,000,	4
1	2,500,	5
1	2,000,	5
1	1,600,	5
1	1,500,	10

Besides a number of other prizes, amount 100,000 Dollars.

Tickets 5 dolls., *Half* 2 50, *Quarter*

☞Tickets and Shares in the South e teries, can be had at the Managers' Office, Fayetteville, for three days after the draw the New York and Pennsylvania for five (should there be any unsold,) but as the considerable in each of the above schemes application would be the most prudent.

☞Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connect York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Washington City, North Carolina and Louisiana, will be received in Orders, enclosing the Cash or Prizes as paid) for Tickets or Shares, will receive tention, if addressed to YATES & McI Raleigh or Fa

Who have sold and paid the following Pr zes of 20,000 dolls.—15,000, dolls.—10,0 5,276 dolls.—several of 2,000 dolls.—1,5 1,000 dolls., &c. &c., and from whom similar now be obtained.
September 20.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church low. WILLIAMS & F
May 17.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTE
Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, day, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Nor ry Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every S Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayet ery Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the so that passengers are not deprived of the

The Baltimore and New Phila Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immed the arrival of the Stages, by which regulati *tire day* is saved over the last Summer's arra The Boats for Washington, Richmond, an burg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this rou ease and comfort of travelling, and the ge duction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to a portion of the public patronage.
THE PROPRIE
May 1827. 18

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunda Union" have committed to the agen Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fa which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday S ciety at the Philadelphia prices, and to all *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, ing suitable books at the lowest rates, will ped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath cause throughout our State. All Societies for this object, would find it their interest to auxiliary to the American Institution at Phil For, while the only fee requisite for such *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would end, create a considerable saving. But the nefit of such a connexion has its foundation tian benevolence—in union of effort in a go The auxiliary throws its limited experie knowledge into the common stock, and general mass of experiments and results much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath b of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the literature, morality and religion, is going rapid march throughout all christendom earnestly recommended to the people of ev and neighbourhood in our State, to avail th of this great moral influence. The depos the Post Office, where all applications for Bo be punctually attended to.
JOHN MAC

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827.

All Editors of papers in the State who fe terest in this subject, are requested to give t an insertion in their papers.

Insurance against Fir

HOWARD INSURANCE COM
OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, perty contained in them, against loss or by fire; also, merchandise and other pro gainst the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollar
Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIG
Agent of the Company, Fay

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this O